WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A wide-angle lens comprising, from an object side to an image plane side:

a first lens group comprising:

a first lens having a negative refractive power, and

a second lens having a positive refractive power; and

a second lens group comprising:

a third lens having a negative refractive power,

a fourth lens having a positive refractive power, said fourth lens being bonded to said third lens, and

a fifth lens having a positive refractive power, said fifth lens comprising a first convex surface oriented to said object side and a second convex surface oriented to said image plane side, at least one of said convex surfaces being an aspherical surface;

wherein:

(1) $0.7\,|R6| < |R8| < 1.3\,|R6|$

(2) $\nu 1 > \nu 2$, $\nu 3 < \nu 4$, $\nu 5 > 50$

(3) $|f1| > 2\,f2$

(4) $2.5\,f22 > f21 > f22$,

where R6 is a curvature radius of an object-side surface of said third lens;

R8 is a curvature radius of an image plane-side surface of said fourth lens;

νi is an Abbe number of an i-th lens ($i = 1 - 5$);

f1 is a composite focal length of said first lens group;

f2 is a composite focal length of said second lens group;

f21 is a composite focal length of said third and said fourth lenses in said second lens

group;

f22 is a focal length of said fifth lens in said second lens group.

2. A wide-angle lens comprising, from an object side to an image plane side:

a first lens group comprising:

a first lens having a negative refractive power, and

a second lens having a positive refractive power; and

a second lens group comprising:

a third lens having a negative refractive power,

a fourth lens having a positive refractive power, said fourth lens being bonded to said third lens, and

a fifth lens having a positive refractive power, said fifth lens comprising a first convex surface oriented to said object side and a second convex surface oriented to said image plane side, both of said convex surfaces being aspherical surfaces;

wherein:

(1) $0.7\,|R6| < |R8| < 1.3\,|R6|$

(2) $\nu 1 > \nu 2$, $\nu 3 < \nu 4$, $\nu 5 > 50$

(3) $f1 > 4\,f2$

(4) $2.5\,f22 > f21 > f22$,

where R6 is a curvature radius of an object-side surface of said third lens;

R8 is a curvature radius of an image plane-side surface of said fourth lens;

νi is an Abbe number of an i-th lens ($i = 1 - 5$);

f1 is a composite focal length of said first lens group;

f2 is a composite focal length of said second lens group;

f21 is a composite focal length of said third and said fourth lenses in said second lens group;

f22 is a focal length of said fifth lens in said second lens group.

3. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 1, further comprising:

a glass filter oriented to said image plane side of said fifth lens.

4. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 3; wherein:

(1) $\nu 6 > \nu 5$

where $\nu 6$ is an Abbe number of said glass filter.

5. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 3, wherein said glass filter is selected from the group comprising an infrared cut filter and a low-pass filter.

6. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 1, further comprising:

an aperture stop disposed between said second lens and said third lens.

7. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 1, further comprising:

a total lens length of less than or equal to 12mm.

8. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 1, further comprising:

a back focus of greater than or equal to 5mm.

9. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 1, further comprising:

an exit pupil position of greater than or equal to |20mm|.

10. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 7, wherein said total lens length is about 11.10mm to about 11.90mm.

11. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 2, further comprising:

a glass filter oriented to said image plane side of said fifth lens.

12. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 11; wherein:

(1) $\nu 6 > \nu 5$

where $\nu 6$ is an Abbe number of said glass filter.

13. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 11, wherein said glass filter is selected from the group comprising an infrared cut filter and a low-pass filter.

14. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 2, further comprising:

an aperture stop disposed between said second lens and said third lens.

15. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 2, further comprising:

a total lens length of less than or equal to 10mm.

16. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 2, further comprising:

a back focus of greater than or equal to 7mm.

17. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 2, further comprising:

an exit pupil position of greater than or equal to |20mm|.

18. The wide-angle lens as described in claim 15, wherein said total lens length is about 9.90mm to about 9.95mm.

19. A method of producing a wide-angle lens, comprising the following steps:

providing a first lens having a negative refractive power;

providing a second lens having a positive refractive power;

providing a third lens having a negative refractive power;

providing an aperture stop between said second lens and said third lens;

providing a fourth lens having a positive refractive power;

bonding said third lens to said fourth lens;

providing a fifth lens having a positive refractive power and at least one aspherical convex surface;

providing a glass filter on an image plane side of said fifth lens;

providing $0.7\,|R6| < |R8| < 1.3\,|R6|$;

providing $\nu1 > \nu2$, $\nu3 < \nu4$, $\nu5 > 50$;

providing $|f1| > 2\,f2$;

providing $2.5\,f22 > f21 > f22$; and

providing $\nu6 > \nu5$;

where R6 is a curvature radius of an object-side surface of said third lens;

R8 is a curvature radius of an image plane-side surface of said fourth lens;

νi is an Abbe number of an i-th lens ($i=1$ - 5);

ν_6 is an Abbe number of said glass filter;

f1 is a composite focal length of said first lens group;

f2 is a composite focal length of said second lens group;

f21 is a composite focal length of said third and said fourth lenses in said second lens group;

f22 is a focal length of said fifth lens in said second lens group.